A Man in Trouble. - A writer in The N. Y. American, complaining that he is pozzled about the true meaning of Transcendentalism, ways: -- You remember that some years ago in Scotland, a new order (the Irvingites) sprang up, the Rev. Mr. Irving, doce, and that they had a new gift of tongues. The Rev. Dr. when asked what was the particular doctrine of the sect, replied:

'Hinculus, dinculus, trinculus, Holy, boly; bum, Latin for fetter is vinculus, Inspiratus sam."

This was intelligible, impressive and clear but the response which my inquiry as to the meaning of Transcendentalism has received, is not thus luminous. I am told by a leader of the order that 'Transcendentalism is the spiritual cognoscence of psycological irrefragibility, connected with concutient ademption of incolumien spiritual and etherialized contention of subsultory concretion.'

RESISTING THE TAX COLLECTOR .- "Did you pay your Tax," said one man to another, the other day, "when the Collector called upon you." "No," was the reply. "How did you manage to avoid it?" "I remonstrated with him!" "I don't know exactly, but I notiged that the poker was bent after he went away."

New Hampshine .- Henry Hubbard, late Senator in Congress, has been nominated by the Democratic State Convention of New Hampshrie, their candidate for Governor at the next election. Mr. Hubbard, on the second ballot, received 119 votes, and John H. White of Lancaster 95.

THE MORMONS, - ABREST OF JO SMITH. By the annexed extract from a private letter from a highly respectable gentleman, reciding near the Mormon settlement, [Nauvoo) it appears that the scones which a few months since were enacted in Missouri, are in danger of being repeated in lows. There is a tract of 120,000 scres of beautiful land lying directly opposite the Mormon settlement on the Mississippi river. This tract was given to the Half Breeds of the Sax and Fex nations by the United States, and has been purchased from them by the whites. Proceedings have been had in the Equity Court of 1owa to partition these lands, and commissions ers appointed by the court to survey and disvide them among the lawful claimants. Some months since, the title being unsettled, Jo. Smith received a revelation from God to the effect that the Latter Day Saints should go in and possess this fair land and enjoy the fruits thereof. Accordingly there are said to be now about 2000 of these people residing on eaid lands, who claim by the highest authority a title direct from the Greatur, and they seem determined to set all human laws at definance. In addition to despoiling the lands of much valueble timber, they now forbid the commisioners and serveyors, on pain of death, to attempt a survey and partition. The errest of their leader, it is to be hoped, will prevent the execution of their threat.

Extract of a letter from the vicinity of Nauvoo "The excitement on both sides of the river against the Mormone is increasing very fast, of Jo Smith and the other leaders, is such as no community of white men can tolerate. It is the entire absence of all moral and religious principle, that renders them so observious to the Gentiles of all denominations, wherever they reside.

'Jo Smith was vesterday ar ested, between Nauvoo and Quincy, by the authorities of Ilamoious, on a requesition from the Governor of Missouri. May justice be muted out to film for his villainies.

'Martin Harris, who was one of the witnesses to the book of Mormon, and who has been for some time lecturing in Illinois against the the Mormons, was found dead last week, having been shot through the head. He was no doubt murdered -Journal of Cem.

SUIT AGAINST NICHOLAS BIDDLE, - One of the New York journals, says the Philadelphia North American, inquires as to the precise nature of the suit lately instituted by the Bank of the United States against Nicolas Biddle. It is brought to recover nearly four hundred thousand dollars, it is asserted were paid him for purposes unknown, upon the checks of the Cashier. WE must sustain this and every other effort to place the odium now heaped upon our city in general, upon the shoulders of those to whom it belongs. It is due to Philadelphia, that discrimination should be made between the innocent and the guilty, to the thousands of upright citizens who have regarded the appaling disclosure of frauds and wrongs with an indignation exceeded in no quarter of the country.

A gentleman of the bar, pleading before the Circuit Court of an adjoining county, the other day, on behalf of a client who had sued his neighbor for slander, thus appealed to the pos thumous sympathies of the jury :- "Gentlemen, (said the barrister, in his most pathetic tone) place yourselves in the position of my client; how could you bear the thought, after you are dead and gone, that you had left a child behind, to be pointed at as the FATHER of the man who stole the Cutting Knife?" It were needless to add, that the roars of the Court and audience drowned the response of the aympathising jury.

Infants count by minutes; children by days; men by years; planets by revolution of years; comets by revolutions of ages; nature by rev-olutions of systems; the eternal meditates in a perpetual present; and the Federalists test ev-

Whales and politicians apout; murder and the measles will out; good men and gold are rere; fools and humbugs everywhere!

COL. THOMAS H. BENTON.

The following is the letter from this distinguished Democrat upon the subject of the next Presidency, to which we alluded on Wed nesday. It is written with his usual manly boldness, and exhibits the spirit of one who

has nothing to conceal from the public eye. It will be seen by it that he declines having this name used on the list of presidential candientss,' By thousands of Democrats, not only in this city but throughout the Union, this enunciation will be heard with regret, for there has been hardly a candidate for the Pres. idency proposed on the part of the Democracy. who unites a larger number of warm and devoted friends in his favor than does this favorite citizen of the west. But we suppose that having been the first to name Mr. Van Buren, as a candidate in 1814 for re-election, he felt bound in honor, as well as by the inclination, nat to suffer his own name to be taken into consideration, but to give to the former his individed influence.-New Era.

LETTER FROM COL. BENTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 8, 1841.

DEAR SIR .- Your kind letter of the 4th inst in relation to the democratic meeting at Sprin. Garden, on the evening of the 3d, and the resolve there adopted to hold a meeting of the democracy of the city and county of Philidelphia to form an association to promote my nomination of and election to the Presidency of the United States in the year 1844, has been received, and while I am duly sensible of the honor done to me by these proceedings, and extremely grateful for the kind motives which induced them, yet I must hasten to do every thing in my power to arrest at the commencement, a proceeding which, however honerable to me, cannot in my opinion be beneficial to the cause of democracy. Contentions fer the first palce have in all ages and in all countries, been the bane of elective governments; and I have been fully determined ever since I have been on the stage of public affairs to have nothing to do with such contentious. I have always seen, and now see in the Tanks of the democratic party many eminent citizens who are worthy to fill the place of President; and it is my purpose now, as it has been heretofore, to promote the election, and to support the administration (if elected) of some of these citizens. Private letters to this effect I have written to many friends in different parts of the Union, in answer to their in vuries; and what I new write to you is nothing but a repetition of what I have already said and writer to many others.

But while I cannot consent to be brought forward for the Presidency, I am steady and willing to do all that I can for the cause of Demorracy. The times require the exertions of all the friends of the cause, and mine shall neither be witheld nor relaxed. We have gone back not merely to the Federal times of General Hamilton, and the elder Mr. Adams, but far buyond them -- to the Church and State times of the first and second George; in a word, 40 the wing times of Su Robert Walpole; whose long, corrupt, and pusillanimons administration was a communed practice of Troy doctrines upon Whig professions and the source and origin of every curse which now affects the English people. We have gone back to the English times when the paper system, the funding exetem, the banking system, (as banks of circulation,) stock-jobbing, national debt, taxes, paper mony, losus for the existing general tion to spend, and for posterity to pay, chartered companies, with exclusive privileges and monopolies and exemptions from South Sea scheme, and a thousand other chea ting contrivances, were all hatched into existence under the hot incubatoin of Whig legislation. We have gone back to the Walpole times, when the corporations began to treat with the government as equals, or to dictate to it as masters; when submission to insult and depredation from abroad, and tyranny to patriots at home, was the practice and the policy of the administration; when the money was spent for party objects, which should have been devoted to the public defence; when, to preserve peace, the nation was not put to arms, but] the minister placed upon his knees; when good men were persecuted, and the bad promoted; when military, naval and civil officers were dismissed from employment for voting against the minister, and his partizons put into office for voting for him; when secret committies, composed of political backs, were made inquisitors into the conduct of their political en emies and never failed to find what the minister sen them to hunt for, We have gone back to the times when this was the work of the English Government; and when a Whig administration gove all the originals of which our Federal Whigs are now presenting us with faithful copics here. In every thing, great and small, foreign and domestic, legislative and executive, the Walpole Whig measures of the reign of George the Second, are the measures of our Federal Whigs here; and if the master spir ts who now command should have as long time to work in, as their great original had in England, they would probably succeed in giving us as much debt and taxes, as many paupers and pensions; and as many corporations to rule govern and bribe us, tas the English people now have. But I fancy their reign will not be quite so long as that of the Walpole Whigs in England-that it will hardly extend to twenty-five years; and of this the master spirits seem to be a little suspicious themselves, and therefore are 'for making hay while the sun shines.' Haste to the wedding is the tune to which they dance, double quick time is the re-

movals. Hence the hurry in every thing.

Hence this extra session of Congress, which,

in the brief space of half a dozen weeks, and

under the fire of a soletitial summer sun and

amidst the sweltering beats of the dogs days,

is expected to do as much as Wajpole accom-

plished in one of the seven years Tory Parlia-

ments of which he was the Whig author As

a compensation, however for doing so much

in so short a time, Congress is to be permitted

to sink into the quiet and passive condition of a bed of justice, (Eit. de Justice) of the o d

French monarchy, for the registration of ef-

icts, people, the metaphysical conception of the

dumb legislature which gave so much celebrity to the Abbe Siepes. In a word, we are permitted to vote upon the bills, without telling a the reasons why or wherefore, which the master spirits prepare for us in secret, and lay before us in public.

I consider myself called here to be present at the immelation of our institution, and at the formation of a new government to be composed of bank and state, in which the banks is to be composed of bank and state, in which bank is to be muster, and state, is to be slave, and the people to be taxed and plundered for the bonefit of both. I am here at the holacust of the constitution. If they succeed in their measures there will be nothing left of that instruments but its ashes.

This, sir, is what I enatch a moment to write to you in answer to your iniquiries. It is a frank letter, such as my feelings dictate, and the times require; and you are at liberty to use it in any way that will accomplish its object-that of preventing my name from being used on the list of presidential candidates.

Your obliged fellow citizen, THOMAS H. BENTON. Col. Henry Simpson. Philadelphia.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND-CASSOF MELEODHUAL I TING CON CESSIONS OF DANIEL WEBSTER-

PEACE AND WAR. The relations between the United States, and G:e t Britian are daily assuming a more imposing, if not alarming aspect. Since the accession of the present administration a complete change has passed over the relative position of the two nations, and now instead of the lofty and honorable bearing we maintained in former discussions of the McLeod case, we are fast sinking into the hamiliated position of a dependant, supplicating a favor, while he grants his own unworthiness and his superiors power? Is this an attitude becoming a nation of freemen! Is this the course a people contending for justice should pursue! Is this the way we should vindicate our National honor from reproach, and secure ourselves against future insult and aggression? The memory of a noble ancestry, forbids such pusillanimity and Heaven itself would frown upon and scorn us could we for a moment forget their glorious example and sink into such disgrace.

The people-the great multitude of high souled and bold hearted freemen- cannot, will not submit to such dishonor. If the Secretary of State deeme them a merchantile herd, who may be sold for a monarch's smile, or sacrificed to appease the angry and insolent spirit of a foreign power he reckons without his host and knows nothing of the inborn greatness that animates the masses he attemps to contral. They feel that too much bes already been conceded to the arrogance of Great Britian. They have not forgotten the cold blooded barbari'y with which the minions of that power, who were branded with McLeod, invaded their soil and murdered their fellow citizens; nor can they close their eyes upon the outrages, almost daily committed upon their commerce, by the same untamed moneters. They demand secress of wrongs already sufficient to warrently recourse to erms, nor will they listen to subtile logic of diplomacy while this demand remains unsatisfied. Their answer to he British Minister would be-'first atone tor your predatory attacks upon us-then urge your claims. - come to us with cleau hands and you shall be heard; but before you ask, learn

to givel? This should be the answer also of Mr. Web eter. But his sympathies are not with the people. He looks only to the cultivation of good feelings between himself and the represontative of the British Crown, and the promotion of what he calls international harmony. Away with such vile sycophancy-such treasonable abandomentof American interests, honor and sovereignty! Speak for the nation whom you pretend to represent;-protect her citizens and soil first -- then play the puppet if you please! When England asks for the liberation of a subject, arrested upon his own boasted confessions of having participated in a cowardly and bandit-like incursion into our territory, tell her she shall have justice when she repairs the wrongs committed upon our flag on the African coast; If she talk of wounded national pride, point to the Northern Boun dary and tell her that when she has the grace to give up what she knows, and has by treaty confessed, is ours, she too shall have justice! Nothing short of language and conduct such as this will entisfy America, and if Mr. 14 Webster maintain any other he will have cause to regret the day and mocheries that made him

Secretary of State. What would be the consequence of acceding to the threatning demands of the British minister for the release of McLeodl Would it ensure a continuence of peace between the two nations? No-it would be but the signal of an almost immediate war. For supposing that our people would but acquiesce in the humiliation, it would but prompt our adversary to new outrages and a wider stretch of her arrogance. She would say, and with truth, these Americans are the veriest curs, alive and may be kicked and spurned with impunity!-and whenever her whim or her interest prompted she would scorn us from her path or strike us down in her proud and unchecked career. This would arouse us, however fallen, and the peace purchased by disgrace would be broken by very shame. But the people never will acquiesce in the surrender of McLeod without a trial. If the government should attempt it. they will ineveliably frustrate the degradnig order and try, and very likely hang, McLeod by the code of Justice Lynch. We do not ask this of them, we only predict it. This would bring the fleets of England upon our coast and the peace vainly bought by a nation's indignation! In either case the consequence would be the same. We say, then, let McLeod ba tried, and if found guilty, punished, in despite of dictation from any quarter. Let justice be

"A running account" means gatting truste and then "putting out" for Canada or Toxas

done, though the heavens full.'-Spirit of the

AXIOMS.

A circulating medium is necessary in a trad ng com munity.

The amount is in proportion to the extent of trade. Gold and silver form the currency of the

civilized world. The necessary quantity of these, commodities, if the nation has mines, will be procured from those mines-if not, it will be obtained by barter, frem other nations.

If at any time the currency becomes redundant, the excess will be exported. On the contrary, there will be importation; but the valiations will be extremely slow and gradual. Paper money added to the currency depre-

ciates the whole mass without adding value

in the least degree, and the convulsions con-

sequent on its expansions and contractions, which are necessarily sudden and frightful. The cost of maintaining a paper circulation is far beyond the amount of interest and of wear of spaces. No person is benefitted by it for even the stockholders in banks, for whose behalf it is created, do not derive from their investments more than usual interest for loans

in other business. The result is that paper money is an unmitigated evil.

INDIANA FINANCIER.

Extensive Frauds on the State Treasury .-The Evansville (Ind.) Sentinel of the 4th inst. states that a great deal of indignation was excited in that town during the previous week in consequence of a statement made by a promineat Whig recently from Indianapolis, Ithat the State had been subjected to another loss of about a million and a quarter of dollars through the management or mismanagement of Milton Stapp. It seems that Stapp pledged to some stock broker in New York \$900,000 in State bonds as collateral security for \$260,000 required to pay interest on the State Debt. The bonds were redeemable within four months, but Stapp failing to receem they were of course forficted! In addition to this transaction, he pledged to that beautiful concern, the Gallipolis Bank \$490,00 in Bonds for \$90,000 in rage of that swindling concern which are not and never were worth a copper.

The immediate consequence of this misfortune will be, that the interest on the State Debt due in July will not be paid, and the credit of the State will be hard to recover from.

The Sentinel adds, this mismangement and loss is not of recem occurence. It has doubt. less been known to the Whig managers at Indianapolis for months; but they keep it in secret until now, for fear of the effect it might have on the Congressional Election.

Confidence Among Banks .- The Banks of Richmond have given notice that, after the 1st of July next, they will not receive any notes of the Banks of Wheeling, except on special desposite. We presume this arrangment is s considered necessary to safety. How inice ly the Banks mete out a just confidence in each other! None know better than themselves what arrant knaves they all are.

PIPE-LAYERS DISCOVERED-CON-SPIRACY EXPOSED-THE TRUTH AT LAST.

A certain individual-we cannot at present say who-has confessed his intimate connection with the pipe-layers in this city, and has made an expose of the facts of the most astounding character! Proparations are being made to secure him from a criminal prosecution. As soon as that is effected, names, dates and places will be given, going to show in what manner at least fitten hundred illegal Whig votes have been regularly polled in this city and county. All the documents are at hand and (will be forth-coming. The infor ment has been long in the pay and employ of the pipe layers, has become disgusted with them, at d is now detirmined to develope the whole scheme of rank villiany through the inetrementality of which Federal misrule has been so long dominant in this meridan. We We repeat, that in a few days the whole will be exposed. () rcity will feel the shock, similar to that which accompanied the disclosures of Stevenson in New York, only that the evidence will exhibit the facts as clear as nsonday, and 'leave no hinge or loop to hang a doubt on.' Huzza! for the truth Now we'll get it. . Up with Democracy! Down with the outrages tricks and artifices of corrupt Whiggery!-Phil. Times

PLEASURE PARTIES IN THE WEST .- The St Louis Republican says, that when the young gentlemen and ladies of Galena, Illinois, take "rura! ride on horseback; they first show off through the crooked Main street of this king of the north-west cities, and then cut off to the country, followed by a "big nigger," bearing on his back a jug of whiskey and a lot of gingerbread for the company!

It is said that a Mise Charlotte Mitchell, of Georgia, appeared on her wedding day dreesed entirely in silk of her own manufacturecap, gloves, stockings and dress--equal to the best pongee. GIRLS, DO YOU HEAR THAT. Such a girl would be worth more to a young. man just starting in the world, than a thoussand dollar farm, and half a dozen pianos to boot, says a thoughtful contemporary .-- Urbana Citizen.

REMEDY FOR A LIGHTNING SHOCK .-- As this is the season when all are more or less liable to experience a shock from nature's battery, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser suggests that the any person struck down by lightning no master if apparently dead, ought to be laid, immediately extended on the damp ground and if it do not rain upon him, water should be thrown on freely, which in most cases will conduct off the electric fluid, without serious injury. Many a one has lost his life when a knowledge of these facts on the part of friends or bystenders, would have preserved it.

Elgant Extract .- The romance of love does very well before marriage, but after it, it sinks into the real pork and beans of human life.

AN EXHIBIT

## RECEIPTS

## EXPENDITURES OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY,

From the 4th day of June A, D. 1840, to the 9th day of June, A. D. 1841
RECEIPTS. Doll Dolla. Cts. Balanne in the Treasury 2d day of June, 3197 754 Rec'd on Duplicate of 1840, including
School H. tax
School money at Columbus, 21453 114 2877 29 5 per cent, interest on Surplus 1451 113 Revenue 186 31 3 per cent fund
3 per cent fund
Of E. Janes, Jury fees in sundry cases 48 00 344 00 For Tavern licence.
Licence to keep Stud Horses 180 00 140 25 Fines collected from sundry persons 27 00 For Pedlar's Licence From persons commenced Mchan-dizing since 1sr March, 1840 From D. Gram, costs on J. Everett's 10 50 road . J. Minnich for ' Ferry Licence Abraham Businger !"
Samuel Sedgick for Auctioneer's 4 00 3 00 Licence Timothy R. Sears 3 00 " J. C Hance, Esq. on Allen 25 00 Ward's note Money collected for taxes not on Duplicate Error in Delinquent list of 1839

> \$79,966 211 Total amount received .

1 31

State of the Trea ury June 9, 1841. Amount in the Treasury, June 2d, 1840 June 2d, 1840 \$3197 751 } rec'd since settlement 26768 47 } 29966 211 Deduct States proportion of 6682 55) Receipts Orders redeeemed and expen-19205 23 ses paid Dohrman Township road

39 431 36927 221 orders delivered Balance in Treasurer's hands June 9th, 1841 4639 012 Due from the estate of G. Cryder late treasu-Leaving in the Co. Treasury 4912 941

Of which there is school 129 421 House tax Three per cent fund appropri-416 31 ated and not drawn Amount of orders drawn and 1250 614 311€ 694 ) unpaid Balance in favor of the County \$1240 614

EXPENDITURES. 723 781 Auditor's fees 48 00 300 00 County Commissioners fees Prosecuting Attorneys [4 terms] Associate Judges 138 00 Sheriff's 60 00 Clerk's 347 75 510 70 Assessor's Grand and Pettit Jury 184 00 Jailor's fees, Boarding Prisones, &c. Appraiser's fees Constable's fees attending Courts and Juries 70 00 Justices and Constables fees in criminal cases

64 50 264 25 Witnesses before the Grand Jury Witnesses fees in State cases Judges and Clerks at General Election 124 50 Judges and Glerks at President al Election 124 50 11 20 Returning Poll Books Justices Election Printing Exhibit, Delinquent list, notice for 145 75 Treasurer &c. Furniture in Commissioners office 5700 Work and repairs to County Jan Coal for Court-house, offices and Juil 62 85 5 26 Candles for do do Books and stationary for county 104 62 22 37t Repairs of Court House 202 50 Enumeration of Youth Viewing and surveying roads 321 684

Building and repailing canal bridges 759 55 Keeping and other expenses of insane persons 414 621 To Treasurers of townships for road purposes 1988 381 " School " 7321 75;
" township & Poor 2395 44
" of school districts school house tax 114 41; To sundry persons for land erroneously sold To H. A Redfield for making a general index 300 00 Dr. Richards Medical attention on prisoners 6 00 Money refunded where taxes were improperly To J. P. Chapin for goods furnished County 12 06 Kilgore & Hull Mathias Springer Tavern licence refunded 7 00 Charles Korns Ironing prisoners, and work 25 064

John Ferris making fires during tax sales E. Janes Bedding and clothing for prisoners in 7 75 H: M. Roby, articles furnished Jailor for pris-5 44 J. & M. Overholt, goods furnished Jailor for prisoners Bazel Harbaugh bounty on 2 Wolf Scalps 5 62 Coal for Treasurer's office Stationary and candles for ditto

674 184 \$18,788,981 JOHN EVERHARD,
Auditor's office, New Philadelphia,
June 14, 1841 Total of Expenditures

List of Letters,

June 14, 1841.

REMAINING in the Post office at Canal Dover, Ohio, quarter ending June 30, 1841. Lewis Miss Solome Armstrong James

Louer Daniel Armstrong Jane Armstrong MotilJa Lee L L Long Jacob Moore John Beck Miss Sally Bunnes Charlotte Megeman Mr.1 Boyd Cornelius Muma Christian, Bair Benjamin Monrot N Brainard S Esq 2 McBride Geo Brewer Abijah McGown David Carna William Coffinberry Esq S C Myers Miss Mariann Moffit Mrs E Crossland Samuel Nones Charles Dees John Draper Shedrach Nedrow Michael Nihart Valentine Day Norris Dinges Miss Mary Otis Ezekiel Parker Esq Robert Dillyar Jacob Packer Staven Ecker Thomas Esss Mrs. Elizabeth Philips William Pelen John Ezekiel Mr M Enck Lewis Foundain Jacob Fulk Benjamin Fontzer Baltzaser Griffin Elizaboth Geddis Joseph Gardner Reuben Gibb William Hunter Mrs Mary Harmount Robert Hamilton William

Jacob Peter Kendle Juseph Konaday Samuel Knistriol. John

Kline Thomas Knisely Mosy John Michael

Lesher Samuel

Shawver Samuel Swaney Mrs S C Shriver Henry Sowers William Sowers William Sprankle J Stouffer Geo D Sawyer J U Tucker Thomas Isaac 2 Whaling Miss Ann Wishler Jacob Winnard James Welty Mrs. Clarissa Winders Jacob 2 Whitacre Isanc Wilson Charles Wardwell Coo. Witherow Mess. Bidey Williams John

Yoss Peter

Canal Dover, O., July 1, 1841.

M. COLLIER P. M.